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NEW AND ENLARGED
CATALOGUE, 1945



Australian
Native Plants



A Plant for Every Purpose.



NINDETHANA NURSERY
Dripstone, N.S.W., Australia

G. W. ALTHOFER, Proprietor.

PHONE 7, DRIPSTONE.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

Most plants listed do well under hot, dry conditions and stand frost after first year. It is a good rule always to shelter plants during the first winter from wind, frost and sun. Early planting is recommended west of the mountains, in the Eastern States and in all low rainfall areas. Though March, April, May and September are the best months to plant, if reasonable care is taken, the period March to October, inclusive, is safe.

Do not use farmyard or artificial manure near native plants unless specifically stated.

Do not disturb soil around young plant when setting out. Set out plants a fraction lower than nursery level, i.e., just cover ball of earth with soil, watering well at the same time.

Native plants have a longer flowering period and are hardier than most exotics. Most of them benefit by judicious pruning. Nearly all resent digging close up to stems. In dry inland areas, to overcome this difficulty, make a raised earthen ring with a diameter of about 4 feet around each plant. Fill this ring to a depth of 3 inches with partly decomposed leaves and grass. To water, partly fill raised earthen ring every 10 days in dry weather. Hand weed when necessary.

At times it is necessary to substitute when varieties are sold out. If customers would kindly advise when ordering whether or not they wish me to adhere to this rule, much time and trouble would be saved.

Ask for particulars of special prices for dozen and larger quantities.

Ask for any plant not listed here and, if available, I will obtain same.

FREIGHT AND POSTAGE.

Freight and postage are extra and must be added to all remittances.

Kindly add exchange to all cheques.

PACKING CHARGES.

Owing to the high cost and increasing scarcity of materials, a small charge is made for all consignments. This usually amounts to about 2/- for each 2 dozen plants.

GENERAL LAY-OUT of CATALOGUE.

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FOREWORD

IN presenting my new and enlarged catalogue, I wish to heartily thank old and new customers whose continued support has made this possible. Thanks also to those enthusiasts who have supplied me with seed, cuttings and information re new or rare species.

If many lines have not been in sufficient supply to satisfy all orders (and this will probably be the case again this season) I hope you will realise the difficulties under which the nursery trade in general has laboured during the past few years, and condone this fault until the dawn of brighter days. We may confidently hope that the drought and nation-wide dry times are past for a number of years. If it has taught us nothing else than the enhanced value of our own shrubs and trees in their general resistance to drought and merit in resisting erosion and sand drift, then the drought may not be written off as a total loss. A word or two in this regard may be of value, especially in regard to the inland areas. Although the need for a huge water conservation scheme on a nation-wide scale cannot be too greatly stressed, I consider this is only half of the battle. Much can be accomplished whilst the plans for watering the inland are in course of preparation, and this is a job for the individual landowner. Three things are urgently necessary: (1) The setting aside of strips of fenced country on the larger inland properties ACROSS the path of the prevailing winds. All stock and rabbits should be rigidly kept from these areas. In most places natural regeneration of grass, shrubs and even trees should soon form an effective break and protection, not only for the land in the immediate vicinity but, if carried out in a widespread manner, also for the slopes and the rich lands of the nearer plains. (2) Eradication of rabbits, which, in the past, have done so much towards loss of ground cover and ground fertility. (3) Measures to combat the evil of overstocking in good years. Where natural regeneration does not take place resort must be made to nursery and home-grown shrubs and trees, and for this purpose our native trees and shrubs are pre-eminent.

Mention has been made on occasion to the huge number of species listed in my previous catalogues and, in some instances, criticism has been levelled my way. In defence I might mention that in a land of such diverse climatic conditions a wide range of shrubs and trees is needed. Further, the cultivation and propaga-

tion of our own trees and shrubs is as yet in its infancy, therefore it is imperative that as wide a range as possible of species should be tried in the various districts.

Several years ago a number of plants were in good faith distributed as *Moraea Robinsoniana*. I have since discovered the error, and when plants are available of the true species plants will be sent to those customers free of charge.

A number of Drug Plants of various species are urgently needed and seed would be welcome at any time. Attention of the reader is directed to the S.O.S. column elsewhere in this catalogue.



SECTION ONE

GENERAL CATALOGUE

ACACIA (Wattle).

THE Acacia family is one of the most extensive in Australia, and for general excellence and hardiness, diversity of flower and foliage, the group is unexcelled. Over 400 species are native to this country, and of this number one only (*Farnesiana*) ranges beyond our shores. This list contains a Wattle for every purpose, and they range from the tiniest dwarf to noble trees. It is a mistaken idea to consider all Wattle as short lived. The majority have a life span of 30, 40 and more years if given a little attention.

ACCOLA: One of the loveliest of all. In late winter and early spring it is loaded down with masses of golden bloom. A narrow-leaved species, it forms a shapely tree up to 20 feet 1/9

ACINACEA: The Gold-dust Acacia. Dainty dwarf. 5 to 8 feet, 1/9

ACUMINATA: The Raspberry Jam Tree of W.A. A fine species with golden, rod-like flowers in summer. Does exceptionally well in dry areas. 30 feet 1/6.

ADUNCA: A fine tree of the form of Accola, but likes the coastal areas best. 15 feet 1/9

ALATA: Unique Winged Stem Wattle from W.A., revelling in moist conditions. Lemon-yellow flowers. 4 to 6 feet, 2/-

BAILEYANA: The well-known Cootamundra Wattle. Found in its wild state over a very restricted area around Temora and Cootamundra, N.S.W. If up to one third of the growth is cut away immediately after flowering, the life of the tree is prolonged and appearance enhanced. Silvery, pinnate leaves. Early spring flowerer. 20 to 25ft. 1/6.

BRACHYBOTRYA: Silver-leaved Mulga. Native of the very dry areas and recommended for inland gardens. 5 to 8ft. 1/9

CALAMIFOLIA: A Lovely, Narrow-leaved Species from the dry inland areas. Deep golden flowers in late spring. Spreading bush. 8 to 10 feet 1/9

- CARDIOPHYLLA: Wyalong Wattle. Undoubtedly one of the loveliest of the genus. Long arching branches, dainty, softly pubescent leaflets and masses of deep golden flowers in spring. 10 feet 2/-
- CULTRIFORMIS: Knife-leaved Wattle. Unique blue-grey foliage and fine flower-heads. Spreading bush. 8 feet 1/6.
- CYANOPHYLLA: Blue-leaved Wattle of W.A. Very large, bright yellow blossoms on long, pendulous branches in late spring. 15 feet 1/6.
- DEALBATA: Silver Wattle. One of the finest for all districts. Mealy white stems. 30 feet. Flowers early spring—1/6
- DECURRENS: Queen or Black Wattle. Strong grower, suited for deep soil locations. Fine, dark green ferny foliage. 30 feet 1/6
- DODONEAEFOLIA: Tall spreading bush like Iteaphylla, but not so dense. Flower-balls large, golden. 15 feet 1/9
- ELATA: Cedar Wattle. The tallest growing of the pinnate-leaved Acacias. Likes a deep soil location with plenty of summer moisture. Makes a handsome tree. 40 to 50 feet and more 1/6
- FARNESIANA: Sponge Wattle. The flowers of this species are used as the base for a delightful perfume in Tunisia. Large golden flower balls. Spreading bush. 12 to 15ft. 1/6
- GLAUOPTERA: Round, compact bush. Winged stems and branchlets. Large deep golden flower balls completely cover this species in late spring. 8 feet 2/-
- HETEROCLITA: Upright, small, narrow-leaved shrub, with cream flowers in late spring. 4 feet 1/9
- ITEAPHYLLA: A good tall hedge plant with large, deep golden flower balls. Flowers spring. Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. 10 to 12 feet 1/6
- JONESI: Lovely pinnate-leaved species, with arching branches. Must have plenty of water in summer. 6 to 8 feet—1/9
- KETTLEWELLI: Hardy and decorative dwarf from the southern highlands. Pale lemon flowers in late spring. 6 feet—1/6
- LINIFOLIA: Flax-leaved Wattle. Good dwarf kind. Requires hard cutting after flowering to keep it shapely. 8 to 12 feet 1/6
- LONGIFOLIA: Sydney Golden Wattle. Compact bush with lemon-yellow rod-like flowers. Likes summer water. 12 to 15 feet 1/6
- MELANOXYLON: Blackwood. One of Australia's most valuable fancy timber trees. Strong grower, especially in cooler areas. Good shade and street tree. 30 to 40 feet—1/6
- OXYCEDRUS: Spreading bush with fine spikes of golden flowers in spring. 8 to 10 feet 1/6.

- PENDULA: Weeping Myall. Lovely silvery leaved, pendulous branched tree from the dry areas. 15 feet 1/9
- PODALYRIAEFOLIA: Queensland Wattle. One of the finest. Silvery leaves and abundant flowers in winter. 15 ft. 1/6
- POLYBOTRYA: Western Silver Wattle. Lovely pinnate-leaved, hardy tall shrub. Spreading, weeping habit. 15 feet—1/6
- PRUINOSA: Frosty Wattle. Beautiful spreading kind. A quick grower and is a gem where summer watering is available. Summer flowering. 20 feet 1/6
- PUBESCENS: Downy Wattle. Rarest and most beautiful wattle. Soft feathery foliage and pendulous branches. Is hardy but will do better where summer watering is available. 10 to 15 feet 1/9
- PYCNANTHA: Golden Wattle. Upright, hardy small tree. Large deep golden flower balls and deep green, leathery phyllodes. Will grow in most exposed positions. 15ft. 1/6
- RIGENS: Narrow-leaved dense, spreading bush, suitable for hard conditions. 8 to 10 feet 1/9
- RUBIDA: Red-leaved Wattle. Reddish Foliage in winter. Hardy anywhere and one of the heaviest flowering dwarf Acacias. Cut hard after flowering. 8 feet 1/6.
- SALICINA: Cooba or Willow Wattle. Inland species. Very dense growing. Summer flowering. 15 to 20 feet 1/6
- SALIGNA: Western Australian Weeping Wattle. Fine species with long leaves and large flower-balls. Late spring and early summer flowering. 12 to 15 feet 1/6.
- UNDULIFOLIA: Slender upright shrub, with appearance of Podalyriaefolia. Good for hard conditions inland. Flowers summer. 8 feet 1/9
- VENULOSA: Nice round-headed Dwarf Shrub. Early spring flowering. 6 to 8 feet 1/9
- VERTICILLATA: Unique dark green foliage. Rod flowers. Good in cooler areas. 10 to 12 feet 1/3
- VESTITA: Weeping Boree. Lovely weeping species for rockiest and most exposed situations. One of the best. 12 to 15 feet 1/9

AGONIS (Willow Myrtle).

- FLEXUOSA: Western Aust. Flowering Willow Myrtle. Very hardy and does well in limestone areas. Is best cut hard after flowering. Scented white flowers borne along the branches. 15 to 25 feet 1/6

ALBIZZIA (Cape Wattle).

LOPHANTHA: Beautiful foliage plant, closely allied to the Acacias. Large greenish flowers of bottle-brush type. Makes a good quick-growing hedge, but is not a long liver. 8 to 10 feet 1/6

ANGOPHORA (Apple Myrtle).

A genus closely allied to Eucalyptus. Profuse flowering shrubs and trees.

INTERMEDIA: Inland Apple Myrtle. A very hardy and showy tree. Fast grower. Flowers white. 50 feet 1/6

LANCEOLATA: Quick-growing tree for deep soil locations. The young growths are the "gum tips" of commerce. Flowers white. 50 feet 1/6

MELANOXYLON: Fine small tree for inland areas. Flowers white. 25 feet 1/6

SUBVELUTINA: Good tree for coastal areas. 25 feet 1/6

ANIGOZANTHOS (Kangaroo Paws).

FLAVIDA: Yellow Kangaroo Paw. Cool, moist situation. 3 feet. Yellow 2/-

MANGLESI: The best of all. Likes moist situation. Red, Green and yellow. 3 feet 2/-

PURPUREA: New species. The hardiest of all. Red, green and yellow. 3 feet 2/-

VIRIDIS: The lovely green kangaroo Paw. Keep moist in summer. 2 feet 2/-

ATALAYA (Whitewood).

HEMIGLAUCA: Good ornamental for the inland. 30 feet 2/-.

ATRIPLEX (Salt Bush).

NUMMULARIA: Old Man Salt Bush. Makes good hedge, 6 to 10 feet 1/-

BAUHINIA.

CARRONI: Ebony Tree. Hardy in semi-tropical areas. 20 to 30 feet 2/6

BORONIA.

The genus *Boronia* contains some of the loveliest of our flowering plants. Although supplies are uncertain, I can often supply a few plants of others than the one listed here. Most *Boronias* like a sheltered, well-drained position with plenty of summer moisture. Very hot or very cold winds are fatal to them.

MEGASTIGMA: The Brown *Boronia* of W.A. Likes a well-drained, sheltered position. Keep moist in summer. Brown and yellow. 3 feet 2/-

BRACHYCHITON

(Kurrajong and Flame Tree Group).

ACERIFOLIA: Illawarra Flame Tree. Does well in coastal areas and slopes. Will grow inland if given a deep soil location and sheltered in early stages from frosts. Drops leaves in November and then is covered with red bell-shaped flowers. 30 feet 2/-

DISCOLOR: A species that is doing well inland in N.S.W. as far west as Narromine. Rosy red flowers. 40 to 50 feet. 2/-

DIVERSICOLOR: Kurrajong. The best street and avenue tree for the dry areas. Valuable fodder tree. Special quote for large quantities. 40 feet. 15/- doz. 1/6

BRACHYCOME (Daisy).

MULTIFIDA: A daisy-like perennial for borders and rockeries. 9in. 1/6

BRACHYSEMA (Scarlet Pea).

LANCEOLATUM: Swan River Scarlet Pea. Attractive hardy dwarf with brilliant scarlet flowers, in late winter and early spring. 4 feet 2/6

CALLISTEMON (Bottle-brushes).

Callistemon is derived from the Greek *kallistis*—beautiful, and *stemon*—a stamen, referring to the beautiful colouring of the stamens of many of the species. The Bottle-brushes are amongst the most showy and decorative of our shrubs and trees. If cut well back after flowering they remain shapely.

COCCINEA: Showy species from W.A. 5 to 8 feet 2/-

- LANCEOLATUS: Brilliant red-flowered species. Makes a good hedge. Hardy in all but the dryest areas. 10 feet 1/6
- LILACINUS: Gosford Bottle Brush. Small brushes in profusion. 6 feet 2/1
- LINEARIS: Narrow-leaved species with red flowers. Very hardy. 5 to 8 feet 2/-
- LINEARIS var. PUMILA: A very dwarf form of the above with large brushes. 2 feet 2/-
- PINIFOLIUS: A very fine species with yellowish flowers. 6 feet. 2/-
- TERETIFOLIUS: New species from Central Australia. Should do well in dry areas. Red flowers. 7ft. 2/-
- VIOLACEA: Tall, dense-growing shrub with violet flowers, spikes. 12 feet 2/-

CALOTHAMNUS (Net Bush).

Hardy and decorative plants from Western Australia. The Net Bushes are suited for the very poorest of soils, but will thrive in any position. Always cut hard back after flowering. Good as a dwarf hedge or specimen.

- ASPER: The best of the light foliaged species. Highly recommended. Curious drooping red flowers. 5 to 7 feet. 2/- flowers. 7 feet 2/-
- GILLIESI: More open habit of growth than other species. Red flowers. 7 feet 2/-
- QUADRIFIDUS: One of the best. Dark green pine-like foliage, contrasting well with the red flowers. 6 feet 2/-
- SANGUINIUS: Blood red flowers borne along the stems. 6 to 8 feet 2/-
- SERPENTINUS: Drooping branches with red tips and red flowers. 6 feet 2/-

CASSIA.

The Australian Cassias are not given the space they deserve in public and private gardens. All are hardy and decorative shrubs with golden yellow flowers. Cut hard after flowering.

- ARTEMISIOIDES: A fine dwarf with silvery foliage. Likes a well-drained situation. 4 to 7 feet 2/-
- EREMOPHILA var. ZYGOPHYLLA: Native Daphne. The finest of all the dwarf Cassias. Compact and floriferous shrub. Give well-drained position and do not disturb soil at roots. Cut well back after flowering. 5 to 8 feet 2/6
- PLEUROCARPA: Pinnate leaved species with flowers much like the "Pudding Pipe Cassia." 5 feet 2/-
- STURTI: Silvery leaved like Artemisioides and a more compact bush. 5 feet to 6 feet 2/-

CASTANOSPERMUM.

AUSTRALIS: Moreton Bay Chestnut. Glossy-leaved, spreading tree for Queensland and N.S.W. coast. 50 feet 2/-

CASUARINA (Native Oak).

The so-called Native Oaks are not related to the northern hemisphere trees of that name. The likeness is only in the very fine timber of some of the species.

CRISTATA: Lovely species from W.A. with the form and appearance of Cunninghamiana. 30 feet 2/-

CUNNINGHAMIANA: River Oak. Any deep soil location will grow this fine tree. 40 feet to 50 feet 1/6

GLAUCA: Belah. Very hardy tree. 40 to 50 feet 1/6

HUEGELIANA: W.A. species of fine form and appearance. 20 feet 2/-

STRICTA: Mountain Oak. Will do well in rocky situations. Good tree for road and street planting. 25 feet 1/6

TORULOSA: Rose She Oak. Graceful drooping-branched tree. 25 feet 1/9

CEDRELA (Cedar).

AUSTRALIS: Red Cedar. Fine tree for coastal areas in warm climates. 50 to 80 feet 2/-

CERATOPETALUM (Christmas Bush).

GUMMIFERUM: Does well on coast and mountains where not exposed to heavy winds. 20 to 25 feet 2/-

CHAMAELAUCIUM (Geraldton Wax Plants).

A delightful genus of which I can supply one species only this season. A number of others, such as Axilare, Harrisoniana and Megalopetalum, are well worthy of cultivation.

UNCINATUM: Lovely foliage and exquisite blooms combine to make this an outstanding plant. Impatient of bad drainage or over-manuring. Cut hard after flowering. Unrivalled for cut flower trade. Pink flowers. 5 feet 2/9

CHORIZEMA (Flame Pea).

CORDATUM: One of the best small shrubs. Hardy anywhere.
Good as a shrubby border plant. 2 to 3 feet. Red and
yellow flowers 2/-

CRINUM (Darling Lily).

FLACCIDUM: Bulbous perennial with white flowers 1/-

DARWINIA.

CITRIODORA: Fine little shrub with lemon-scented leaves. Favours
light soils. Flowers reddish orange. 3 feet 2/6

DIANELLA

COERULEA: Rockery plant with blue flowers, followed by brilliant
blue berries. 2 feet 1/9

DILLWYNIA (Parrot Pea).

JUNIPERINA: Small pungent-pointed shrub. Yellow and brown
flowers in profusion in spring. 2 to 3 feet 1/9

DIPLOLAENA.

GRANDIFLORA: Fine shrub from W.A. with reddish bell-shaped
flowers. Spring flowering. 5 feet 8/6

DIPLOELTIS.

HUEGELI: Small shrub with Hibiscus-like flowers. Mauve. 3
feet 2/6

STUARTI: Diffuse shrub with smaller rosy pink flowers. 1 foot. 2/6

DODONEA (Hop Bush).

A genus with many attractive species. All with attractive
fruits—their chief charm. Amongst the low growing species not
available this year are such gems as Vestita, Attenuata and Boro-
niaefolia.

LANCEOLATA: Attractive shrub with brilliant colored seed ves-
sels and glossy green leaves. Very hardy. 10 feet 1/9

DORYANTHES (Spear or Gynea Lily).

EXCELSA: Sword-like leaves with tall flower stems up to 15 feet.

Red flowers 2/-

PALMERI: Queensland Spear Lily. 10 feet. Red flowers 2/-

DUBOISIA (Corkwood).

MYOPORQIDES: Has come into prominence as the source of a valuable drug. Suited for coastal areas in mild climates.

25 feet 2/6.

DYSOXYLON (Rosewood).

FRASERANUM: Glossy-leaved tree for the coast and mountain areas of N.S.W., Q. 50 feet 2/-

ELEOCARPUS.

CYANEUS: Fine small tree with attractive blue berries and glossy leaves. Flowers white. 20 feet 2/-

EREMOPHILA.

BIGNONIAEFLORA: Bushy shrub for the dry areas. Flowers red. 6 feet 2/-

NOTE: Eremophila Montanum (Water Bush), formerly catalogued here, has been transferred to Myoporum where it rightly belongs.

EUCALYPTUS.

The familiar Gum Trees of our bushland, with species ranging from small shrubs to trees of gigantic size. There are many decorative shrubs and small trees in this section. Some of the Western Australian species are amongst the world's finest flowering trees and shrubs. Every month of the year some species or other is flowering. As I write this Euc. Desmondensis and Euc. Leucoxydon add a touch of colour to my own shrubbery. And so on through all the months the Eucalypts add their token of colour, symmetry and grace to gardens the world over.

ALBENS: White Box. Good for dry areas and western slopes. 50 feet 1/6

ASTRINGENS: Brown Mallet. From W. A. Hardy in dry areas where it forms an attractive, bushy tree. 40 feet 1/6

- BLAKELYI:** A beautiful medium-sized tree, and very useful for planting in damp, water-logged areas. Is exceptionally fine in bud and flower. Spreading growth. 30 to 40 ft. 1/6
- BOTRYOIDES:** Bangalay. One of the best shade and ornamental trees for N.S.W. and Victorian coast. Wide-spreading tree. 40 to 60 feet 1/6
- BURDETTIANA:** New W.A. small tree, with large bronze flowers. Very promising in inland areas of N.S.W. and Vic. 2/-
- CAESIA:** Lovely deep-pink flowered almost ever-blooming species from W.A. Does well in all areas, but is impatient of bad drainage. 15 to 20 feet 2/-
- CALOPHYLLA ROSEA:** The pink flowered Port Gregory Gum. Closely allied to *E. Ficifolia* and, like this species, does not always come true from seed. Flowers may be various shades of pink and red or pure white. 20 to 30 feet. 1/6
- CAMALDULENSIS:** (Syn. *Rostrata*). The River Red Gum. Strong grower for deep soil locations inland. 60 feet and more 1/6
- CINEREA:** Ornamental shade tree for the cooler areas. Does well on western slopes. Silvery foliage. 20 feet 1/6
- CITRIMODORA:** The Lemon-scented Gum. A lovely fast-growing tree with a smooth white barrel. 40 to 60 feet 1/6
- CLADOCALYX** (Syn. *Corynocalyx*). The Sugar Gum. Good fast-growing avenue, plantation or breakwind tree. 50 ft. 1/6
- CORDIERI:** Very ornamental and hardy species, especially for slopes and tablelands. 40 feet 1/6
- COSMOPHYLLA:** Cup Gum of S.A. A lovely cream or yellow-flowered tree. It is particularly pleasing when in bud. The large frosted buds make an effective table decoration. 15 to 30 feet 2/-
- CRUCIS:** Silver Mallee. Ideal border plant for shrubbery in dry districts. White frosted stems, buds and leaves. 8ft. 2/-
- DEALBATA:** Good shade tree for rocky places inland. 30 feet. 1/6
- DESMONDENSIS:** Lovely W.A. species with silvery leaves and yellow flowers in mid-summer. 10 to 15 feet 2/-
- ERYTHROCORYS:** A handsome small tree from W.A. Large brilliant red flower buds and deep yellow flowers. There is nothing finer in its class than this tree. 15 to 20 ft. 2/6
- ERYTHRONEMA:** One of the hardiest W.A. red-flowering gums. Upright growth. Flowers here May to October. 25 to 30 feet 2/-
- FICIFOLIA:** The famous Red-flowering Gum of W.A. Does well in many parts of the Commonwealth. Is not frost hardy. For best results should be grown as a Mallee, with more than one stem. Flowers may be various shades of red, pink or cream. 20 to 30 feet 1/6

- FLOCKTONIAE:** A new and unique W.A. species, with strikingly interesting juvenile foliage, buds and fruits. 15 to 25 feet 2/-
- GLOBULUS:** Tasmanian Blue Gum. Does well over a wide area. Fine tree. 60 to 100 feet and more 1/6
- ITERTEXTA:** A good tree for the dry inland areas. 40 to 50 ft. 1/6
- INCRASSATA:** A handsome tree for barren, sandy soils in the low rainfall areas. 20 feet 1/9
- KIRTONIANA:** Useful tree for moist saline situations. 40 to 50 feet 1/6
- LARGIFLORENS:** Fine shade tree for good soil positions inland. 50 feet 1/6
- LEHMANNI:** Fast-growing small tree with bottle-green flowers in huge clusters. 20 to 30 feet 2/-
- LEHMANNI** var. **ATTENUATA:** Mallee type of above with large and handsome yellow flowers. 8 feet 2/-
- LEUCOXYLON:** Fine fast-growing tree with white flowers. Does well in the medium dry areas. 60 feet 1/6
- LEUCOXYLON** var. **MACROCARPA:** A South Aust. Mallee with large crimson, pink or white flowers in March, April and May. 20 to 25 feet 2/-
- LEUCOXYLON** var. **ROSEA:** Taller growing variety. Red or pink flowers. 30 to 40 feet 2/-
- MACROCARPA:** Coolgardie Rose. The largest flowered of all, with brilliant red flowers up to 5in. across. Decorative seed vessels. Grow as a mallee and shelter from wind. Does well where drainage is good or in dry areas. Large, very glaucous leaves. 8 to 10 feet 2/6
- MACULATA:** Spotted Gum. A fast-growing timber tree for slopes, mountains and coast. 50 to 60 feet 1/6
- MAIDENIANA:** Fine shade tree for the slopes and coast with the form of *E. Calophylla*. Handsome leaves and white flowers. 30 to 40 feet 1/9
- MELLIODORA:** Yellow Box. Attractive shade and honey tree. Quick growing. 60 feet 1/6
- NICHOLI:** Willow-leaved Peppermint. A lovely weeping species with very narrow leaves. One of the best trees for table-lands and slopes. 30 to 50 feet 1/9
- NUTANS:** Very fine red-flowered dwarf from W.A. Dark-green leaves and shrubby habit. Flowers Oct., Nov. 6 to 8 ft. 2/-
- ODORATA:** A hardy mallee for dry or sandy coastal areas. 20 feet 1/6
- OLDFIELDI:** Yellow-flowered mallee with large flowers and ornamental buds. 6 to 10 feet 2/-

- FLATYPUS: A W.A. species of fine form and ornamental appearance. One of the best for breakwinds on the western slopes. 20 to 25 feet 1/9
- POPULIFOLIA: Bimble Box. A tree specially adapted for shade and ornamental purposes in the drier areas. 30 feet. 1/6
- PREISSMANA: One of the best W.A. flowering gums. (Large golden yellow flowers. Coast and slopes. 8 to 10 feet 2/-
- PRUINOSA: A lovely glaucous-leaved tree from the far north of Queensland and N.T. Stands dry conditions well. Suited for soils rich in lime. 25 feet 2/-
- PULVERULENT: Ornamental silver-leaved species for mountain and slopes district. 15 to 20 feet 1/6
- PYRIFORMIS: Large red flowers, up to 4in. across. Golden anthers. Very handsome shrub. Best grown as a mallee. 10 feet 2/6
- PYRIFORMIS var AUREA: Golden flowered form of above. 10 feet 2/6
- RISDONI: Lovely upright-growing small tree for cool and cold climates. Silvery foliage. 10 to 20 feet 2/-
- SALIGNA: A tall, shaft-like tree for mountains and coast. 60ft. 1/6
- SALMONOPHLOIA: Salmon Gum of W.A. Fine tree for low rainfall areas. 60 feet 1/9
- SALUBRIS: Gimlet. Willow-like tree for dry areas. Fluted trunk. 50 feet 1/6
- SEPULCRALIS: Weeping Gum of W.A. Large flowers and slender drooping branches. One of the finest of recent novelties. 20 feet 2/-
- SIDEROXYLON: Ironbark. White flowered form. 50 feet. 1/6
- SIDEROXYLON var. FALLENS: Large red-flowered form of the above with glaucous leaves. 40 feet 1/9
- SIDEROXYLON var. ROSEA: Red or pink flowered Ironbark. Excellent fast-growing tree for the slopes and dry areas. 50 feet 1/9
- SPATHULATA: Lovely, very narrow-leaved tree. Good in damp places, but will grow anywhere. 12 to 20 feet. 1/9
- STEEDMANI: Dense growing ornamental for slopes. Makes good breakwind. Yellow flowers. 15 feet 1/9
- STOATEI: New handsome tree with large yellow flowers. Upright, dense grower. Red seed vessels. 15 feet 2/6
- STRICKLANDI: Useful small ornamental tree with yellow flowers for slopes and dry areas. 20 feet 2/-
- TETRAPTERA: Extremely ornamental shrub, with pink and red flowers, for slopes or coast. 4 to 10 feet 2/-

TORQUATA: Coral Gum. Lovely little tree with orange or red flowers. Will flower at two or three years of age. May be grown in large pots or tubs. Hardy. 12 feet 1/9

WANDOO (Syn. *E. redunca* var. *elata*): Large tree of proved worth in moderately dry climates. 50 to 100 feet ... 1/6

EUGENIA (Lilly Pilly).

CYANOCARPA: Blue-berry Myrtle. Fine tree for coast and table-lands. 25 feet 2/-

SMITHI: Suitable for coast and mountains. Makes a good clipped specimen or hedge. 20 to 30 feet 2/-

FLINDERSIA.

MACULOSA: Leopard Tree. Lovely little tree for inland areas. Upright grower with masses of white flowers. 25 ft. 2/6

GEIJERA (Wilga).

PARVIFLORA: Fine ornamental tree for the inland areas. Shapely and shady. Flowers yellowish. 20 feet 2/-

GOODIA (Clover Bush).

LOTIFOLIA: Yellow flowered shrub. Good and hardy. 4 feet. 1/6

GREVILLEA (Spider Flowers).

The genus *Grevillea* contains many desirable shrubs and trees suitable for small and large gardens alike. Some are quite prostrate or creepers, whilst others are large forest trees. They are for the most part thoroughly hardy and grow equally well in the dry inland and the humid coastal districts.

BANKSI FORSTERI: Lovely red flowered kind for coast, mountains and slopes. 8 to 12 feet 2/-

DALLACHIANA: A wonderful small shrub for almost any position and climate. Flowers for six months of the year. Red and white. 3 feet 2/-

ROBUSTA: Silky Oak Giant of the genus. One of the finest avenue trees. Makes a gorgeous display in any climate. 30 to 40 feet 1/6

ROSMARINIFOLIA: Hardy shrub with fine large flower heads and long flowering period. Red and white. 5 feet .. 2/-

THELEMANNIANA: Bushy shrub from W.A. with deep red and yellowish flowers. 5 feet 2/-

HAKEA.

Another hardy race of plants bearing cream, white, red or purple flowers. The genus contains one of the loveliest foliage plants imaginable—*H. cucullata*—but it is not yet available for gardens. The Hakeas are as a rule impatient of bad drainage, especially such species as *laurina* and *multilineata*.

BAXTERI: Fan leaved Hakea from West and South Australia.

Erect shrub. 6 to 8 feet 2/-

LAURINA (Syn. *eucalyptioides*): Pincushion tree of W.A. Crimson and cream flowers in early spring. 10 to 15 feet 2/6

MULTILINEATA: The finest of all the Hakeas, but the most difficult of all to grow in any but dry, well-drained position.

Bottle-brush like flowers of deep red. 12 feet 2/6

PUBESCENS: Nice shrub with cream flowers. 6 feet 2/-

RUGOSA. Spreading shrub. 3 feet 2/-

SALIGNA: Willow-leaved Hakea. Fine tree with lovely colored new foliage. Cream flowers. 10 to 15 feet 2/-

SERICEA: One of the needle-leaved Hakeas, with cream or white flowers. 7 feet 2/-

SUAVEOLENS: W.A. Sweet-scented Hakea. Cream flowers. 7 feet 2/-

ULICINA: Shrub from Victoria and South Australia, with very narrow leaves. Flowers white. 5 feet 2/-

ULICINA var. **FLEXALIS:** Drooping branched type of above. 5 feet 2/-

UNDULATA: Leaves attractively veined. Hardy. Cream flowers. 6 to 8 feet 2/-

HARDENBERGIA (False Sarsaparilla).

Hardy shrubs and climbers (for latter see Climbing Plant Section).

ALBA: A lovely white form of *monophylla* from S.A. 5 feet. 1/9

MONOPHYLLA: Attractive plant at all times. Purple flowers. 6 feet 1/6

HARPULLIA (Tulip Tree).

PENDULA: Glossy-leaved tree for coastal areas. 30 to 40 feet. 2/-

HELICHRYSUM (Everlasting Flowers).

CINEREUM: Hardy shrub with creamy flowers and silvery foliage. 4 feet 2/-

CORDATUM: Flexuose, almost reclining shrub. Silvery foliage. 2 feet 2/-

HIBISCUS.

DIVERS.FOLIUS: Good shrub for semi-tropical frost-free areas.

Flowers large, primrose, with a darker centre. 8ft. 2/-

HUEGELLI: The sky-blue Hibiscus of West and South Australia.

Lovely flowers several inches in diameter. 5 to 7 feet. 2/6

HOVEA.

The Hoveas are noted for the intensity of their coloring and profusion of their flowers. All like a well-drained position.

ACANTHOCLADA: Lovely little shrub from W.A. Like pungens but with softer foliage. Violet flowers. 2 feet 2/6

LANCEOLATA: A fine purple-flowered shrub from N.S.W. The hardiest of all. 3 feet 1/9

HYMENOSPORUM.

FLAVUM: Upright tree with sweet-scented yellow flowers. 15 to 20 feet 2/4

INDIGOFERA.

AUSTRALIS: Nice shrub with long sprays of pink flowers. 4ft. 1/9

LAGUNARIA (Pyramid Tree).

PATERSONI: Shapely tree for coast and slopes. 25ft. Large pink flowers 2/-

LAMBERTIA

(Honey Flower or Mountain Devil).

FORMOSA: Hardy shrub for well-drained positions on coast and mountains. Red or deep pink flowers. 5 feet 2/-

LEPTOSPERMUM (Tea Tree).

LAEVIGATUM: Useful shrub as a sand binder near coast. 15ft. 2/-

LINUM (Wild Flax).

MARGINALE: Useful in rock pockets where soil is not too sandy.
Blue flowers. 3 feet 1/-

MACADAMIA (Aust. Nut.)

TERNIFOLIA: Handsome ornamental tree producing nuts of commercial value. Coast and slopes only. 30 feet 2/-

MELALEUCA.

The Melaleucas are noted for their abundance of flowers, breath-taking brilliance of colouring (in some species), and general hardiness. Some have red, yellow, white or orange brushes like Callistemons, whilst others have round flowers shaped something like those of the Eucalypts. Will stand hard cutting and are better for it.

ELLIPTICA: From West Australia. Large carmine flower spikes.
10 feet 2/-

FULGENS: Deep-pink flowers like small Bottle-brushes. One of the best, but likes summer watering. 5 to 6 feet 2/-

HUEGELI: Attractive shrub with brushes up to 3 inches long.
15 feet 2/-

HYPERICIFOLIA: One of the best of the dwarf Melaleucas. Red flowers of Bottle-brush type. 6 to 10 feet 1/9

LATERITIA: Robin Redbreast Bush. A very fine species with large spikes of flowers. Brilliant orange-red. 6 to 8 ft. 2/-

LINARIFOLIA: Good white-flowered kind. 10 to 20 feet 2/-

MEGACEPHALA: Without any doubt this is a lovely shrub. A little hard to establish, but worth a little trouble. Large brilliant yellow flowers borne terminally on stiff branchlets. 3 to 4 feet 2/6

RAJULA: This is one of the best new shrubs. Lovely mauve flowers with golden anthers on long pendulous branches.
7 feet 2/-

STYPHELIODES: Shapely tree with deep-green leaves and white flowers. 20 feet 2/-

MELIA (White Cedar).

AZEDARACH: Hardy fast-growing tree for avenue or specimen. Succeeds in all climates. Deciduous. 30 feet. Lilac flowers 1/6

MYOPORUM.

A hardy race of plants containing such gems as Boomeralli, Boobyalla and Water Bush (montanum). Useful for dwarf breakwinds, hedges, sand-binders and specimen bushes.

DEBILE: A native of this district and able to stand up to hard frosts and dry summers. A prostrate perennial, this plant has no peer for covering sloping banks, for crazy path work or for rockeries. Dainty lavender blue flowers with masses of cream and purple berries in autumn, winter and spring 2/-

MONTANUM: (Syn. Eremophila Montanum). Valuable breakwind, hedge or specimen plant for very dry areas. Is always attractive. Small white and purple-spotted flowers followed by purple berries. Water Bush. 8 to 10 feet. 1/6

OLEARIA (Daisy Bushes).

A genus containing a number of very fine shrubs and near trees. Very closely related to perennial asters. They have a long flowering period and the smaller species are suitable for pot plants.

ACULEATA: Many-flowered dwarf from the dry areas of N.S.W.

Pale blue or white flowers in autumn or winter, 2 feet. 2/-

RETUSA: Perennial from W.A. with large blue flowers. 2 feet. 2/-

TERETIFOLIA: Daisy-like blue flowers. Deep green foliage. 2 to 5 feet 2/6

ORTHROSANTHUS (Morning Flag.)

MULTIFLORUS: Herbaceous Perennial. Flowers blue. 1 foot. 2/-

PITTOSPORUM.

RHOMBIFOLIUM: Fine glossy-leaved tree for coast or slopes.

Orange berries in autumn and winter. 40 feet 2/-

UNDULATUM: Unrivalled as a shady tree for coast, slopes and mountains. Scented flowers, followed by orange berries.

25 to 30 feet 2/-

PROSTANTHERA (Mint Bushes).

The shrubs in this group come under the heading of our very finest plants. They need hard pruning after flowering. Flowers are borne in masses. Foliage of most species is pleasantly scented. Most of them can stand copious summer watering.

ALBA: A white-flowered semi-dwarf of pleasing appearance. 8ft. 2/-

ASPALATHIODIES: A beautiful, very dwarf, red-flowering form from the dry inland. Will make an ideal plant to border the dwarf shrubbery. 1 foot 2/6

- EMPETRIFOLIA:** A very hardy plant from the dry areas of New South Wales, with violet-blue flowers. 3 to 4 feet 2/-
- OVALIFOLIUM:** The best of all the Mint Bushes. Deep purple flowers in spring. Needs watering in summer in dry areas. 8 feet 2/-
- SPINOSA:** Slender growing shrub from the Victorian Grampians. Lilac flowers 2/-

RHAGODIA.

- LINIFOLIA:** Handsome berry shrub. Long, drooping racemes of scarlet berries. 2 to 4 feet 2/-

STENOCARPUS (Wheel Tree).

- SINUATUS:** Fine tree where moisture is plentiful in summer. Large, bright red flowers, rayed like the spokes of a wheel. 30 feet 2/6

SWAINSONA.

- GALEGIFOLIA:** Hardy little plant with sprays of pink flowers. 3 feet 1/9

TARRIETIA (Silver Tree).

- ARGYRODENDRON:** Lovely tree for coast in semi-tropics. 40 to 50 feet 2/6

TELOPEA (Waratah).

- SPECIOSISSIMA:** Slow growing at first. Light soil on coast and mountains where some shelter is available from wind. 6 to 8 feet 3/-

TEMPLETONIA (Cocky's Comb or Red Bush).

- RETUSA:** A W.A. shrub with masses of red flowers in winter and spring. 4 to 6 feet 2/-

TRISTANIA (Brush Box).

- CONFERTA:** Good avenue or specimen tree for coast, mountains and slopes where frosts are not too severe. 20 to 30 ft. 1/6

WESTRINGIA (Aust. Rosemary).

A genus noted for its examples of long flowering shrubs. As well as the species listed, *Linifolia* and *Rigida* are sometimes available, and they are very beautiful little shrubs.

- ROSMARINIFOLIA:** Hardy small shrub for exposed positions on the coast. Spreading, sometimes prostrate growth. 4 to 5 feet. White 2/-

SECTION TWO

CREEPING & CLIMBING PLANTS

ABRUS.

PRAECATORIUS: Bead Plant. Light creeper with brilliant colored seeds and white or mauve flowers. Will not stand frost 2/-

BIGNONIA.

AUSTRALIS: (Syn. Tecoma Australis). Strong grower for covering fences etc. (Likes stiff soil best 1/6

JASMINOIDES: Fine glossy-leaved climber for temperate clime. Pink flowers 2/-

CLEMATIS.

Useful creeping plants where a quick cover is desired. Masses of flowers in spring.

MICROPHYLLA: Light creeper from West N.S.W. Very hardy. White star-like flowers 2/-

FUBESCENS: West Aust. species like Aristata. Cream flowers. 2/-

CARDIOSPERMUM (Balloon Vine).

HALICACABUM: Light creeper with curious inflated seed vessels. Where frosts are prevalent this is only an annual 1/9

EUSTREPHUS.

LATIFOLIUM: Light creeper for coast and sheltered positions on the mountains and slopes 2/-

GLYCINE.

CLANDESTINA: Nice light creeper with blue flowers. Hardy anywhere 1/9

HARDENBERGIA (False Sarsaparilla).

- ALBA: Lovely white form of monophylla from South Australia. 1/9
 COMPTONIANA: The blue Sarsaparilla of W.A. This is one of the
 best climbing plants we have for all but the coldest of
 climates 2/-
 COMPTONIANA ROSEA: Rose-flowered form of the above 2/-
 MONOPHYLLA: Attractive and hardy plant in all climates. Purple
 flowers 1/6
 MONOPHYLLA ROSEA: Pink-flowered form of the above 2/-

JASMINUM (Native Jasmine).

- SIMPLICIFOLIUS var. MOLLE: Nice climber with sweet-scented
 white flowers, followed by shining black berries 2/-

KENNEDYA (Bean Creepers).

A hardy race of plants with flowers of various shades of red
 and orange, black or yellow.

- BEXIANA: Creeper with brick red flowers. Very rare and scarce. 2/6
 COCCINEA: Fine creeper with red and orange flowers, borne in
 clusters 2/-
 MICROPHYLLA: Another rarity from W.A. Not so hardy as
 others 2/6
 NIGRICANS: Black Bean. Strongest grower of the lot, with curious
 black and yellow flowers 1/9
 PROSTRATA: Fine species with brilliant red flowers 2/-
 RUBICUNDA: Red-flowered species from N.S.W. Very hardy. 1/6
 STIRLINGI: Another beautiful creeper from W.A., with striking
 brick red flowers 2/6

MUEHLENBECKIA.

- COMPACTA: Dainty little creeper, with clear waxy blossoms. 2/-

PASSIFLORA.

- CINNABARINA: Fine creeper with large vermilion or cinnabar
 flowers 2/-

SOLLYA (Blue-bell Creeper).

- HETEROPHYLLA: Good light creeper from W.A. with blue
 flowers 2/-

SECTION THREE

CONIFEROUS PLANTS

(PINES, ETC.).

ACTINOSTROBUS.

A small genus from W.A., presenting great possibilities for the small garden. They favour the lighter type of soil.

GLAUCUS: Striking glaucous-foliaged small tree of compact upright habit. 10 to 15 feet 2/-

PYRAMIDALIS: Dense and low-branched small tree. 6 to 10 ft. 2/-

ARAUCARIA.

A valuable and beautiful genus. Symmetrical trees for good soil locations on coast, favourable places on the mountains and slopes.

BIDWILLI: Bunya Pine. Beautiful cone-shaped tree, with dark-green foliage. Logs of this species are in great demand by plywood and match factories. 50 to 60 feet 2/6

CUNNINGHAMIANA: Hoop Pine. Lovely tree like the fabled Xmas Tree of song and story. Does best on eastern fall of the divide. 60 feet 2/6

CALLITRIS (Cypress-pine Group).

Very hardy avenue, plantation and specimen trees. Suitable for all but the extreme tropics. Without exception the conifers in this section respond well to cultivation. Although despised in many quarters for ornamental purposes, this group contains some of the world's most lovely trees. Robusta is subject to extreme variation and when more is known of this species some of the glorious golden, smoke-blue and weeping types will become features of our gardens. Calcarata also shows some fine golden-tipped varieties.

Columellaris has been described as the world's most lovely tree. Whether this is true or not, the fact remains that the better varieties of this species are a joy to behold.

- CALCARATA:** Black Pine of the interior. Handsome and ornamental tree. Best for the dry areas. 40 to 50 feet 1/6
- COLUMELLARIS:** Only very limited quantities of this tree available. A tree of outstanding loveliness. 50 to 60 feet. 2/6
- ROBUSTA:** Makes a good specimen or avenue tree, especially for the dry areas. Valuable timber tree. Can be used as a pot plant or for clipped lawn specimen. Useful for tall hedge. 40 to 50 feet 1/6
- VERRUCOSA:** Low-branched conifer from the dry areas. 20 to 40 feet 2/-

Sometimes a few plants of C. Muelleri, Morrisoni and Nana are available.

PODOCARPUS.

- ELATA:** Hawarra Plum Pine. Dark foliaged tree for coast. 30 feet 2/-

SECTION FOUR

BOTANICAL NOVELTIES

RARE OR SCARCE PLANTS

ACACIA.

- ADENOPHORA: Closely related species to Decurrens. 30ft. 1/6
- AMOENA: Tall shrub of pleasing appearance. 8 feet 1/6
- ANEURA: Hardy shrub for the dry areas. Slow grower. 20ft. 1/6
- ARMATA: Prickly shrub with very large deep-golden flower balls.
10 feet 1/6
- ARGYROPHYLLA: Attractive dry area shrub with silvery leaves.
8 feet 1/9
- ASPERA: Compact bush. Here 5 feet 1/9
- AURICULIFORMIS: Flowered here this season. Like Longifolia,
but deeper yellow. 10 feet 1/9
- BIDENTATA: Rigid shrub with deep green foliage. 8 feet 2/-
- BROWNII: Lovely dwarf form of Juniperina. Compact small bush
with very large deep-golden flowers. Scarce. 2 feet. 2/-
- CONTINUA: Nice S.A. very dwarf shrub. Dry position. 1 to 2 ft. 2/-
- CYCLOPIS: Spreading shrub. 6 to 10 feet 2/-
- DEANI: Nice ferny-leaved spreading, red-stemmed tree. Flowers
cream, borne over a long period. 15 feet 1/9
- DECORA: Graceful Wattle. Lovely little shrub from the dry areas.
5 feet 1/6
- DIFFORMIS: Upright shrub from Central West N.S.W. Large
flower balls. 12 feet 1/9
- DISCOLOR: Fern-leaved winter flowering shrub with large flower-
balls. 6 to 10 feet 1/6
- DORATOXYLON: Spear wood of the aborigines. Lovely tree, like
acuminata. Golden finger flowers. 30 feet 1/9
- DRUMMONDII: One of the most beautiful little shrubs imaginable,
with soft pinnate leaves and golden finger flowers. 4 to 5
feet 2/-
- ELONGATA: Ribbon-leaved kind with masses of deep golden
flowers, borne along the limbs. 10 feet 1/9
- FLEXIFOLIA: Dense, round-headed shrub. Dry climate. 4ft. 1/9

FIMBRIATA:	Nice shrub, like Prominens.	12 feet	1/9
FLORIBUNDA:	Dense, compact small tree, with narrow, dark-green leaves.	15 feet	1/6
GLADIIFORMIS:	Shrubby inland type. Very floriferous.	8 ft.	1/6
GLAUDESCENS:	One of the best where summer watering is available. Good on coast. Rod flowers.	25ft.	1/9
GLANDULICARPA:	Unique Victorian species		1/9
GNIDIUM:	Pendulous-branched dry area shrub, with deep golden flowers in late spring.	15 feet	1/9
HARVEYI:	Narrow-leaved W.A. species. Erect growth.	10ft.	1/9
HEMSLEYI:	Newly discovered North Queensland species, said to be an attractive shrub.	10 feet	2/-
HOMALOPHYLLA:	Gidgee. Upright tree for dry areas.	25 to 40 feet	1/9
HOWITTI:	Attractive Victorian species. Late spring flowering.	8 feet	1/6
IMPLEXA:	Screw Pod Wattle. Pale yellow, fragrant flowers in summer.	25 feet	1/9
KEMPIANA:	Dry area South Australian shrub. Upright growth.	8 feet	1/9
LASIOCALYX:	Newly discovered species from the arid inland of W A. Said to be a lovely shrub at flowering time.	10 feet	2/-
LEPROSA:	Narrow-leaved weeping species. Pale flowers.	15ft.	1/6
LIGULATA:	A dwarf form of Salicina. With deep golden flowers. Very good.	10 to 12 feet	1/9
LINEARIS:	Lovely ribbon-leaved species.	8 feet	1/9
LINEATA:	Dense, round bush.	4 feet	1/9
MACREDENIA:	Pendulous-branched shrub with very large flower-balls in early summer.	15 feet	1/9
MITCHELLI:	Lovely pinnate-leaved Victorian species.	6 to 12 feet	1/9
MOLLISSIMA:	Black Wattle. Fine ferny-leaved type.	30ft.	1/6
MUELLERIANA:	Very rare N.S.W. species, with pinnate leaves. Flowers when a foot high.	Upright growth. 7 feet	2/-
MYRTIFOLIA:	Very nice coastal and mountain dwarf species, with cream flowers.	5 feet	1/9
NERVOSA:	Upright, very dwarf species from W.A. Cream flowers like Myrtifolia.	1 to 2 feet	2/-
NOTABILIS:	Handsome species from inland areas.	12 feet.	1/9
OBTUSATA:	Upright shrub for mountain areas.	8 feet	1/9
OSWALDI:	Umbrella bush. From the far inland.	8ft.	1/9
PAUCIGLANDULOSA:	Nice species allied to Decurrens.	30ft.	1/6
PENINNERNIS:	Upright small tree with cream, sweet-scented flowers in spring.	25 feet	1/6

PENTADENIA:	Upright, pinnate-leaved shrub from W.A.	10ft.	2/-
PRATERVISA:	Victorian species.	10 feet	2/-
PRAVISSIMA:	Very fine species from the mountain areas. Spread- ing shrub.	10 to 15 feet	1/9
PROMINENS:	Golden Rain Wattle.	10 to 15 feet	1/9
RHETINODES:	Wirilda. Ever-blooming Wattle.	12 to 20ft.	1/9
RICEANA:	Handsome shrub from Tasmania.	8 to 10 feet	1/9
ROSSI:	Very pretty and rare W.A. shrub with golden flower-balls. Dense, round bush.	3 feet	2/-
RUPICOLA:	Rock Wattle. With dark green spiky foliage and lemon-yellow flowers in early spring.	5 feet	1/9
SODERI:	Hardy dry area shrub,	5 feet	1/9
SOPHORAE:	Coast Wattle. Hardy type for sandy coastal areas.	8 feet	1/6
SOWDENI:	Attractive dwarf from the dry areas.	4 feet	1/9
SUBULATA:	Very rare species from central N.S.W. Long thread- like leaves. Cream flowers.	10 feet	2/-
SUAEOLENS:	Sweet-scented Wattle. Coastal and mountain species. Cream flowers in late autumn and winter.	6 feet	1/9
STENOPHYLLA:	Ironwood. Tall, upright tree.	40 to 60 feet.	1/9
STENOPTERA:	Winged Stem Wattle from W.A. Bushy shrub.	4 feet	2/-
STRICTA:	Upright species with pale flowers.	6 to 8 feet	1/6
TRINEURA:	Strongly scented bushy shrub from the Victorian Wimmera.	8 feet	1/9
UNDULIFOLIA var. HUMILIS:	Attractive upright shrub from Central West N.S.W.	7 feet	1/9
VICTORIAE:	Round-seeded Wattle from dry inland areas.	10ft.	1/9
WATTSIANA:	Upright shrub from South Australia.	8 feet	1/9

AGONIS.

HYPERICIFOLIA:	Tall slender shrub.	10 feet	2/-
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ANISOMELES.

SALVIFOLIA:	Native medicinal and perfume plant. Strongly fragrant		2/-
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BAECKEA.

DENSIFOLIA:	Handsome little shrub with masses of white flowers.		
	4 feet		2/6

BANKSIA.

A genus of hardy plants containing many choice flowering shrubs. Most of the more showy types such as *Coccinea*, *Prionotes* and *Ericifolia* are not available this year.

COLLINA: Hill Banksia. Long spikes of yellow or honey-coloured flowers. 8 to 12 feet 2/6

PALUDOSUS: Small spreading shrub. Yellow spikes. 5 feet ... 2/6

SPINULOSA: Handsome species with narrow leaves and long flower spikes. 10 feet 2/6

BURTONIA.

SCABRA: Small shrub with heath-like leaves and purple flowers. 3 feet 2/6

BARKLYA.

SYRINGIFOLIA: Handsome tree with dark green foliage and yellow flowers. 20 to 40 feet 2/6

BORONIA.

PINNATA: Feather leaved species. 5 feet. Pink flowers 2/6

FLORIBUNDA: Pretty N.S.W. species with pink flowers. 4ft. 2/6

SERRULATA: Rock Rose. Lovely species. Requires cool, damp, but well-drained situation. 3 feet 3/-

BEYERIA.

VISCOSA: Wallaby Bush. Tall, bushy shrub, suitable for clipped specimen. 8 feet 1/9

CALLISTEMON (Bottle Brush).

LILACINUS var. **CARMINA:** One of the late Mr. Edwin Ashby's hybrids. Lovely shrub with carmine flower spikes tipped with gold. 5 feet 2/6

PALLIDUS: River Bottle Brush of Tasmania. Cream spikes. 15 feet 2/-

PALUDOSUS: Brilliant red flowered type of this species. 6ft. 2/-

PHOENICIUS: Fiery red species from W.A. for moist situation. 8 feet 2/-

RIGIDUS: Red flowered N.S.W. species. 5 to 8 feet 2/-

VIMINALIS: Q. Weeping Bottle Brush. 8 to 60 feet, according to situation 2/-

CALYTHRIX.

- SULLIVANI: Nice shrub with star-like pink or white flowers. Requires plenty of summer water. 3 to 5 feet 2/6
- TETRAGONA: Hardy species, with pink or white flowers in masses in spring, followed by coloured floral bracts. 5 feet. 2/-

CASSIA.

- AUSTRALIS: The dwarf form of this species. Large deep yellow flowers. 5 feet 2/-
- LAEVIGATA: Suitable for coastal N.S.W. and Q. 4 to 5 feet. 2/-

CASUARINA.

- BAXTERIANA: West Australian Tree. 15 to 20 feet 2/-
- FRASERIANA: Tall shrub. 10 to 20 feet 2/-
- MICROSTROBOLIS: Small W.A. species. 12 feet 2/-
- NANA: Dwarf N.S.W. species for hard conditions. 5 to 8ft. 2/-
- PALUDOSUS: Undoubtedly one of the best of the Casuarinas. Stands hard conditions. 15 feet 2/-
- RIGIDUS: Dwarf species for barren soils. 8 feet 2/-

CHAMAELAUCIUM

- ALBA: White form of Uncinatum. 5 feet 3/-
- RUBRA: Red form of Uncinatum. 5 feet 3/-

CHEIRANTHERA.

- LINEARIS: Lovely blue-flowered dwarf. 1 foot 2/-

CHLOANTHES.

- DILITATA: Small W.A. shrub. Yellow flowers. 2 feet 2/6

CHORIZEMA.

- DICKSONI: Small shrub for sandy soils. Has handsome orange and red flowers. 3 feet 2/6

CIENFUGOSIA.

- HAKEIFOLIA var. ANGUSTIFOLIA: Lovely Hibiscus-like flowers up to 4in. across. Will thrive in driest areas. Late winter, spring and summer flowering. 7 feet 3/6

CLERODENDRON.

TOMENTOSUM: Tall shrub with flowers in terminal corymbs.
10 feet 2/6

CORREA.

FULCHELLA: Beautiful pink or orange red flowered species. 3
feet 3/6

CROTALARIA (Bird Flowers).

LABURNIFOLIA: Erect shrub. Yellow and greenish flowers. 7
feet 2/6

NOVAE-HOLLANDAE: Erect shrub with yellow flowers. 2 to 3
feet 2/6

TRIFOLIASTRUM: A perennial with numerous erect stems. 3
feet 2/-

CRYPTANDRA.

ARBUTIFLORA: Small shrub with fragrant white flowers. 2ft. 2/6

DODONEA.

LOBULATA: Small shrub for dry areas. 3 feet 2/-

VISCOSA: Spreading shrub. 10 feet 2/-

ELEODENDRON.

AUSTRALE: Glossy-leaved tree. 20 feet 2/-

EREMAEA.

BEAUFORTIENSIS: W.A. shrub for light soils. Orange red
flowers. 4 feet 2/6

VIOLACEA: Lovely dwarf shrub with royal blue or violet flowers.
2 feet 3/6

EUCALYPTUS.

ACCEDENS: "Powder Bark." Attractive tree. 50 to 60 feet ... 1/9

AFFINIS: Spreading tree. 70 to 80 feet 1/6

AGGREGATA: "Black Gum." 40 to 60 feet 1/6

ANGULOSA: Dwarf, dense growing tree for dry areas. Pale sal-
mon flowers. 8 to 10 feet 2/-

ANNULATA:	A Mallee with cream flowers.	7 to 12 feet	2/-
BANCROFTI:	Orange Gum of Northern Tablelands, N.S.W. Handsome species.	30 to 40 feet	1/6
BAUERTIANA:	Medium sized tree for good soil locations on the coast and slopes.	30 to 40 feet	1/6
BAUERLINI:	Shade and ornamental tree for cool districts.	30 to 40 feet	1/6
ETICOLOR:	Handsome upright tree for Western Slopes.	40ft.	1/6
BOSISTOANA:	Tall tree for rich soils in mild climates		1/6
BURRACOPPINENSIS:	A shrub with rather large flowers.	8 to 15 feet	2/-
CONICA:	Graceful pendulous tree.	30 to 50 feet	1/6
CORDATA:	Handsome ornamental silver-leaved species for cold climates.	20 to 50 feet	2/-
CORIACEA:	Handsome tree for uplands.	20 to 60 feet	1/9
CORNUTA:	"Yate." Valuable timber tree from W.A.	60 feet.	1/6
DAWSONI:	Graceful red limbed tree for poor soils.	30 feet.	1/9
DEANI:	Fine tree for mountains and coast.	60 to 100 feet	1/6
DIVERSICOLOR:	"Karri." Valuable tree for good soil near coast.	100 and more feet	1/9
DEVES:	Valuable for distillation purposes.	30 to 40 feet	1/6
DUMOSA:	Of use for breakwinds in dry, sandy areas.	20ft.	1/9
DWYERI:	Small tree for dry ridge planting.	20 feet	1/9
ELEAPHORA:	Long-leaf Box. Is a handsome tree. Spreading.	40 feet	1/6
EREMOPHILA:	Sand Mallee. A W.A. species with large flowers, yellow or pink.	10 to 20 feet	1/9
ERYTHROANDRA:	Fine new W.A. species with red flowers.	6 feet	2/-
ERYTHROLEMA	var. LAIRDI: Dwarf form of the well-known Lindsay Gum.	8 feet. Red flowers	2/-
EUDESMOIDES:	A dwarf mallee with yellowish flowers.	8ft.. Sandy soil	2/-
EUGENIOIDES:	White Stringybark. Fine tree for coastal forestry.	50 to 70 feet	1/6
EWARTIANA:	A slender-stemmed mallee. For dry areas. Yellowish flowers.	10 to 20 feet	2/-
EXIMIA:	Yellow Bloodwood. Handsome ornamental tree for coast, slopes and mountains.	30 to 40 feet	1/6
FALCATA:	White barked small tree.	20 to 30 feet	2/-
FASTIGATA:	Lofty timber tree.	60 to 200 feet	1/6
FOECUNDA:	A mallee of the sandstone and limestone ridges.	12 feet	1/9
FRAXINOIDES:	A tree for the tablelands.	30 to 60 feet	1/6

GARDNERI:	Good tree for the slopes districts for ornamental and forestry purposes.	20 to 30 feet	1/9
GILLI:	Broken Hill Mallee. A very pretty glaucous-leaved species.	10 to 20 feet	1/9
GOMPHOCEPHALA:	Tall, valuable timber tree for coast in light soils.	50 to 100 feet	1/6.
GONIOCALYX:	Tall timber trees for mountain areas.	60 to 100 feet	1/6.
GRANDIS:	Tall tree for coastal forestry.	60 to 150 feet	1/6
GRIFFITHSI:	Handsome small ornamental for saline soils.	30ft.	1/9
GROSSA:	One of the best dwarf Eucalypts. Large leaves and yellow flowers. Slow grower.	6 to 8 feet	2/-
HAEMASTOMA:	Useful shade tree for sandstone areas.	30 to 40 feet	1/6
KESSELI:	Small Mallee-like shrub. Large white or cream flowers. Rare species.	8 feet	2/-
KINGSMILLI:	Rare shrub like pyramidalis, but with smaller flowers.	10 to 20 feet	2/-
KITSONIANA:	A dwarf tree for moist boggy soil, in alpine areas.	20 to 30 feet	1/9
KRUSIANA:	A very rare silver leaved species from the dry areas of W.A.	6 to 10 feet	3/6.
LEPTOPHYLLA:	A Mallee for the stiff red soils of the inland.	6 to 10 feet	2/-
LEPTOPODA:	A slender mallee for the low rainfall areas.	6 to 10 feet	1/9
LEUCOPHYLLA:	One of our rarest Eucalypts. A very lovely ornamental tree with masses of creamy flowers, and glaucous leaves. Only known from one small area near Cloncurry, Q.	20 feet	3/6
LINEARIS:	Slender, graceful tree for cool climates.	30 to 40 feet	1/9
LONGIFOLIA:	Large spreading tree for deep soil.	50 feet.	1/6
LOXOPHLEBA:	"York Gum." Good timber tree. Granite soils.	20 to 45 feet	1/9
MACARTHURI:	Spreading tree. Important source of valuable perfume.	40 to 80 feet	1/6
MACRANDRA:	Fine semi-dwarf break-wind tree.	15 to 25 feet.	1/6
MACRORRHYNCA:	Stringybark. Good tree for poor soils.	50 feet	1/6
MACULOSA:	Red Spotted Gum.	30 to 50 feet	1/6
MARGINATA:	"Jarrah." Valuable W.A. timber tree.	50 to 100 feet coast	1/9
MEGACARPA:	Straight, smooth-barked tree resembling Tas. Blue Gum.	40 to 80 feet	1/9

MELANOPHLOIA:	Silver-leaved Ironbark, Lovely inland tree.	40	
	feet		1/9
MICROTHECA:	Attractive N.Q. tree with white barked limbs.	40	
	feet		1/9
MOOREI:	A small tree or mallee of the barren ridges.	6 to 20	
	feet		1/9
MUELLERIANA:	A large stringybark for clay soils.	50 to 100	
	feet		1/9
MULTIFLORA:	"Swamp Mahogany." For coastal areas.	40 to 60	
	feet		1/6
NEGLECTA:	Rare Omeo Gum. Shrubby ornamental.	10 to 20	
	feet		2/-
OBLIQUA:	"Messmate." Prefers rich soils on coast and slopes.		
	Tall trees. 50 to 200 feet		1/9
OBTUSIFLORA:	A mallee for the barren coastal sandstones.	6	
	to 15 feet		1/9
OCCIDENTALIS:	W.A. tree for clayey loams.	50 to 80 feet.	1/6
POCHROPHLOIA:	Good tree for the far inland.	50 feet	1/6
OLEOSA:	Giant Mallee. 20 to 40 feet. For inland areas		1/6
OREADES:	"Blue Ash." For mountain and slopes.	40 to 100	
	feet		1/9
OVATA:	"Swamp Gum." Useful on waterlogged areas.	Tall	
	tree		1/6
PALLIDIFOLIA:	A N.Q. tree with smooth white bark and orna-		
	mental appearance. 20 to 30 feet		2/-
PARVIFLORA:	New W.A. species with masses of small creamy		
	flowers. 20 feet		1/9
PANICULATA:	Large tree for coast and slopes		1/6
PAUCIFLORA:	"Cabbage Gum." Stands extreme cold.	20 to 50	
	feet		1/6
PERRINIANA:	Very glaucous ornamental from the high moun-		
	tain areas of Victoria and Tasmania.	15 to 20 feet.	1/9
PILLIGAENSIS:	Shade tree for the dry areas.	20 to 50 feet.	1/9
PILULARIS:	"Blackbutt." Tall straight tree for slopes and		
	coast		1/6
PIPERITA:	A small to medium sized tree for the sandstone		
	areas		1/6
PLANCHONIANA:	A large spreading ornamental and honey tree		
	for coastal areas		1/6
POLYANTHEMOS:	"Red Box." Spreading and very floriferous		
	ornamental for the nearer inland areas.	40 feet	1/6
QUADRANGULATA:	Good timber tree for mountain and slopes		
	districts. 60 to 80 feet		1/6

RACEMOSA:	(Syn. Crebra). This is a lovely tree and does well over a wide area. Narrow-leaved Ironbark. 60 to 70 ft.	1/6
RADIATA:	Spreading tree. 40 to 60 feet	1/6
REDUNCA:	A mallee for dry area shrubberies. 5 to 8 feet	1/9
REGNANS:	Shaft-like tree for the cool mountain valleys. 100 to 300 feet	1/9
RESINIFERA:	Large tree for light sandy soils on coast	1/6
RHODANTHA:	New species from W.A. with glaucous foliage and large ornamental buds and flowers. 6 feet	2/6
ROSSI:	Lovely white stemmed trees for the slopes and mountains. 50 feet	1/9
RUBIDA:	Tall tree for mountain and slopes areas. 60 feet	1/6
RUDIS:	Spreading tree. 30 to 50 feet	1/6
SIEBERIANA:	A good tree for poor sandy soils. 50 to 60 feet.	1/6
SIDEROPHLOIA:	Broad-leaved ironbark. 50 to 100 feet	1/9
SMITHI:	Large tree for alluvial flats. Height to 150 feet	1/6
STELLULATA:	Spreading tree, stands severe frosts. 20 to 50 feet	1/6
STOWARDI:	Large-flowered dwarf mallee. Yellow flowers. Sandy soils. 8 feet	2/-
STRICTA:	Mountain mallee. 12 to 15 feet	1/9
STUARTIANA:	"Apple Box." Spreading tree. 50 feet	1/6
TERETICORNIS:	A tall tree of fine appearance	1/9
TERMINALIS:	Inland Bloodwood. A handsome flowering tree with dark, shining leaves. 50 to 70 feet	1/9
TETRAGONA:	Fine small tree for coast and slopes. Ornamental flowers and leaves. 20 feet	2/-
TODTIANA:	For poor, sandy soils near the coast. Ornamental. 30 to 50 feet	1/9
TRIANTHA:	Large tree for coastal areas	1/9
UMBELLATA:	Fine tree for slopes and coast. 50 to 80 feet.	1/6
UMBRA:	A good tree for the poor saline flats and ridges near the coast. 30 to 50 feet	1/6
UNCINATA:	A mallee for hot dry areas. Useful for reclamation work in sandy soil. 4 to 10 feet	1/9
VIMINALIS:	"Ribbon Gum." Good shade tree for parks, etc., on mountains. 80 feet	1/6
VIRIDIS:	Handsome tall mallee for moderately dry areas. 25 feet	1/9
VITREA:	Large tree with pendulous branches. For cold, bleak conditions	1/6

EUGENIA.

- BRACHIYANDRUS: Handsome coastal tree with large ornamental
fruits 2/6
- LUEHMANNI: Coastal tree with handsome foliage and fruits. 20
feet 2/6

FICUS.

- AUSTRALIS: Large spreading tree for coastal areas 2/6

GMELINA.

- LEICHHARDTI: Lovely spreading tree for coast and moist moun-
tain valleys. 80 to 100 feet 2/6

GRAPTOPHYLLUM.

- EARLII: Handsome shining-leaved shrub from Q. 6 to 10 feet.
Red flowers 2/6

GREVILLEA.

- ALPESTRIS: New species with pleasing red and yellow flowers.
3 feet 2/6
- ALPINA var. STRICTA: Small upright variety. 3 feet. 2/6
- FLORIBUNDA: Excellent shrub for well-drained positions. Re-
markable flowers of brown, yellow and green. 5 to 6ft. 2/6
- GLABRATA: Nice spreading bush with glaucous foliage and white
flowers. 10 feet 2/6
- LAVANDULACEA: Fine shrub from the dry areas. Red flowers.
2 feet 2/6
- LINEARIS: Hardy coastal and mountain species with mauve
flowers. 5 feet 2/-
- LINEARIS var ALBA: White flowered form of above. 5 feet. 2/6
- MONTANUM: Mountain species with greenish flowers. 3 feet. 2/-
- CETUSIFLORA: Hardy species with red and green flowers. 6
feet 2/6
- OLEOIDES: Red-flowered dwarf. 4 feet 2/6
- SERICEA: Red-flowered coastal and mountain species. 3 feet. 2/6

HAKEA.

- ACUNATA: W.A. species with handsome stem-clasping leaves. 10
feet 2/6
- ARBORESCENS: Tall shrub or small tree from North Australia.
20 feet 2/6
- CORYMBOSA: Bushy shrub. Flowers yellowish. 2 to 5 feet. 2/6
- CYCLOCARPA: Handsome shrub from W.A. 5 to 6 feet 2/6
- DACTYLOIDES: N.S.W. species. Flowers white. 6 to 8ft. 2/-
- ERIANTHA: White flowers. 8 to 15 feet 2/-
- FLEXILIS: Tall, upright shrub. 15 to 20 feet. Flowers white. 2/-
- LEUCOPTERA: Needle bush. Good for dry areas. 5 to 8 feet.
White 2/-
- NODOSA: From Southern States. Small primrose flowers. 3 to 6
feet 2/6
- PROPINQUA: Pretty little shrub for poor soil location. White.
5 to 7 feet 2/-
- ROSTRATA: White-flowered small shrub from Victoria and S.A.
3 to 5 feet 2/6
- TRIFURCATA: Floriferous white-flowered shrub from the dry
areas of W.A. 5 feet 2/6

HELICHRYSUM.

- DIOSMIFOLIA: Upright shrub with terminal corymbs of white
everlasting flowers. 6 to 8 feet 2/-

HIBBERTIA (Guinea Flowers).

- OBTUSIFOLIA: Lovely little plant. Almost always in bloom.
Bright yellow flowers. 2 feet 2/-
- STRICTA: Erect shrub for hard conditions with yellow flowers. 2
feet 2/-
- SERICEA: Erect, dry area shrub with yellow flowers. 2 feet. 2/-

HOVEA.

- ELLIPTICA: Tallest-growing species. Blue flowers. 6 to 10ft. 2/6
- TRISPERMA: Lovely species. Deep blue or vermillion flowers. 2
feet 2/6

INDIGOFERA.

- SIGNATA: Dense-growing dry area shrub with masses of deep
pink flowers. 3 feet 2/6

ISOPOGON.

ROSEUS: Rose Cone Flower. Attractive shrub. 2 to 3 feet. 2/6

JAGERA.

PSEUDORRHUS: Foam Bark Tree. Very nice small tree for
coast 2/5

KUNZEA.

PARVIFOLIA: Loose shrub with lilac flowers. 3 to 5 feet 2/-

SERICEA: Lovely West Aust. species with red flowers. 4ft. 2/6

LEPTOSPERMUM.

CITRATUM: Lemon-scented Tea Tree. 12 feet 2/-

FLAVESCENS: Spreading shrub with white flowers. 8 to 10ft. 2/-

ROTUNDIFOLIUM: Attractive dwarf species with pink flowers. 2/-

SCOPARIA: Spreading shrub. 10 feet. White flowers 2/-

LONCHOCARPUS.

BLACKI: Scrambling shrub for coast. Dark purple flowers 2/6

MIRBELIA.

FLORIBUNDA: Small shrub with purple flowers. 3 feet 2/6

MELALEUCA.

BRACTEATA: Spreading tree. White flowers. Source of an
essential oil. 30 feet 2/-

CRASSIFOLIA: Free-flowering shrub with small mauve brushes. 5
feet 2/-

ERICIFOLIA: Fast-growing kind with white bottle-brush-like
flowers. 10 to 15 feet 2/-

ERUBESCENS: Compact shrub with deep pink or mauve brushes.
4 feet 2/6

LEUCADENDRON: Bushy tree. White flowers. 30 feet 2/-

LONGICOMA: Spreading bush with large flaring red brushes. 5
feet 2/6

NODOSA: Coastal species for sandy areas. 10 feet 2/-

PREISSIANA: W.A. species with white flowers. 18 feet 2/-

- PUBESCENS: Lovely bushy tall shrub. Stands dry conditions. 15 feet 2/-
- STEEDMANI: Spreading bush with orange-scarlet flowers, tipped with gold. 3 feet 2/-
- THYMIFOLIA: Very dwarf. Attractive foliage and red or mauve flowers. 2 feet 2/-
- THYMPOIDES: Tall, slender shrub with yellowish flowers. 8ft. 2/-
- WILSONI: Species with purple flowers borne along the branches. 4 to 6 feet 2/-

MICROMYRTUS.

- CILIATUS: Very pretty little shrub with small pink and white flowers 2/6

OLEARIA.

- FLAVESCENS: Nice shrub with daisy-like lavender-blue flowers. 8 feet 2/-
- VISCOSA: Bushy shrub of 4 to 5 feet 2/-

OXYLOBIUM.

- SPECTABILIS: W.A. species with large red and yellow flowers. 3 feet 2/6

PHILOTHECA.

- AUSTRALIS: Lovely shrub where conditions suit it. Heath-like foliage and blue or lavender flowers. 3 feet 2/6

PIMELEA.

- LINIFOLIA: Very floriferous shrub with white or cream flowers. 3 feet 2/-

PLUMBAGO.

- ZEYLANICUM: Tropical shrub with white flowers. 2 to 3ft. 2/-

PROSTANTHERA.

- INCISA ROSEA: Beautiful free-flowering shrub. Pink flowers. 5 to 8 feet 2/6
- LEICHHARDTI: Very rare species, with curious blue-green flowers. 2 feet 2/6
- NIVEA: Snowy Mint Bush. White flowers. 6 to 10 feet 2/-
- VIOLACEA: Violet flowered species. 5 feet 2/-

PULTENEA.

Showy small shrubs, usually with red and yellow flowers.

- ERICIFOLIA: W.A. species. Heath-like shrub with flowers in dense terminal heads. 3 feet 2/6
- FOLIOLOSA: Small shrub from this district with masses of red and yellow pea-shaped flowers. 2 feet 2/6
- SUBTERNATA: Another local shrub of undoubted excellence. 2 feet 2/6

TELOPEA.

- OREADES: Vict. Tree Waratah. Red flowers. 20 to 30 feet. 2/6

TRICHODESMA.

- ZEYLANICUM: Native medicinal plant. Azure blue flowers. 8 feet 2/6

TRICHINIUM.

- ERUBESCENS: Perennial herb with attractive rosy flower heads. 1 foot 2/-

VIMINARIA.

- DENUDATA: Yellow flowers on long pendulous branches. At best in damp position. 12 to 15 feet 2/-

WESTRINGIA.

- LINIFOLIA: Lilac-flowered species from this district. Erect growth. 3 feet 2/-
- RIGIDA: Round bush with white flowers. Hardy. 2 feet 2/-

XYLOMELUM (Woody Pear).

- PYRIFORME: Small slender tree for mountains and coast in temperate climate. Venation of leaves is very fine. 10 to 15 feet 2/6

ADDENDUM.

- GERANIUM PILOSUM: Rockery or Border Plant, 6 to 12 in. 1/-

S.O.S.

SEED OF FOLLOWING SPECIES URGENTLY REQUIRED.

TASMANIA: *Melaleuca squarrosa*, *Pomaderris elliptica*, *Cyathodes acerosa*, *Dacrydium Franklini*, *Gaultheria hispida*, *Drymophila cyanoarpa*, *Anopterus glandulosum*, and *Wahlenbergia saxicola*.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: *Thysanotus multiflorus*, *Blancoa canescens*, *Grevillea pilulifera*, *Hakea ruscifolia*, *Marianthus candidus*, *Pronaya elegans*, *Byblis gigantea*, *Hibbertia montana*, *Pimelea physodes*, *Balaustion pulcherrimum*, *Darwinia meeboldi*, *Leschenlaultia formosa*, *Grevillea asparagoides*, *Grev. Huegeli*, *Grev. Endlicheriana*, *Grev. pulchella*, *Hakea obtusa*, *Melaleuca calothamnoides*, *Melaleuca exarata*, *Calothamnus gracilis*, *Eucalyptus gamophylla*, *Euc. diptera*, *Euc. Woodwardi*, *Euc. Rameliana*, *Euc. xanthonema*, and *Euc. Drummondii*.

NORTHERN AUSTRALIA (including N.W. Aust., N.T. and N.Q.): *Grevillea refracta*, *Acacia Bynoeana*, *Eucalyptus miniata* and *E. phoenicea*, *Acacia Dunni*.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: *Eucalyptus Landsowneana*, *Hibiscus Wrayi*, *Acacia papyrocarpa*, and *Acacia anceps*.

N.S.W.: *Duboisia Hopwoodii* (Pituri), *Flindersia maculosa* (Leopard Tree), *Hakea purpurea*, *Halgania lavandulacea*, *Halgania strigosa*, *Prostanthera microphylla*, *Prostanthera saxicola*, *Jacksonia scoparia*, *Grevillea acanthifolia*, *Grevillea asplenifolia*, *Grevillea punicea*, *Grevillea sericea*, *Acacia hispidula*, and *Citriobatus multiflorus*.

QUEENSLAND: *Brachychiton rupestris*, *Acacia Dietricheana*, *Acacia Simsi*, *Alstonia constricta*, and *Ixora coccinea*.

VICTORIA: *Pultenea rosea*, *Astroloma conostephiodes*, *Boronia pilosa*, *Baeckea ramosissima*, *Calectasia cyanea*, *Dodonea procumbens*, *Dampiera lanceolata*, *Prostanthera hirtula*, *Viola hederacea*, *Viola betonicifolia*, *Tieghenophanax sambucifolius* and *Grevillea Williamsoni*.

Seed of any of the above will be welcome and purchased for cash, or plants given in exchange.

RARE, NEW or OUTSTANDING PLANTS

Customers are urged to advise me at all times when they learn of any new or outstanding plants. I am a buyer of seed, plants or cuttings of same; or will exchange plants.

PLEASE NOTE: For the sake of convenience, I have decided to divide this catalogue into two sections, No. 1 section containing all the available old and proved garden favourites, with the addition of any new and outstanding introductions of recent years. No. 2 section consists of species not available in sufficient numbers for general planting, new and untried species and species in demand for collections, etc.

This list cancels all previous price lists.

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FROM G. W. ALTHOFER, DRIPSTONE, N.S.W.

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"I Promise to Protect Trees and Other Useful Plants."



**PRACTICAL WAYS IN WHICH TREE WARDENS MAY
CARRY OUT THE PLEDGE.**

1. By caring for any plants already in the district.
2. By planting trees and shrubs wherever possible for shade, beauty and use.
3. By making other people interested in the preservation and establishment of beautiful trees and shrubs.
4. By co-operating with other local bodies in works of afforestation and tree-planting generally.
5. By acquiring a knowledge of trees and shrubs which will be of value in their cultivation.
6. By learning to propagate trees and shrubs.

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